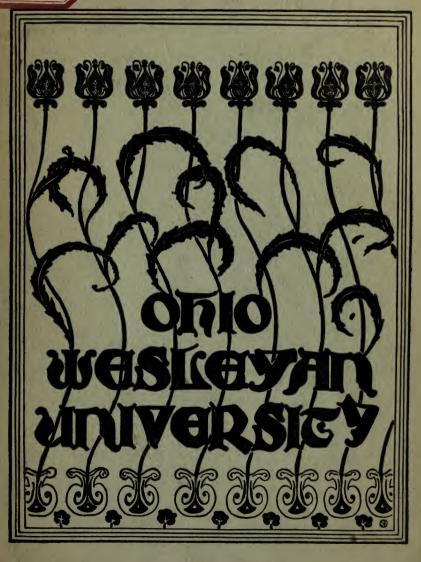
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To Young People

A recent report of the Commissioner of Education shows that during the year only one person in eleven hundred in the United States was in college, and only one in nine thousand completed a college course. It is estimated that one person in fifteen hundred in the United States is a college graduate. Yet over fifty per cent of the leading representatives of our Government—congressmen, senators, supreme court judges and presidents are drawn from this mere handful of our citizens. If we turn to the professions, the facts are still more striking. More than seventy per cent of the leading clergymen, lawyers, physicians and authors are college graduates. College-bred men earn upon an average three hundred per cent more than do the other citizens of the republic. Any young person with a reasonable degree of health, intelligence, industry and self-denial can complete a college course. Can you afford, therefore, to neglect this method of increasing your powers and opportunities three-fold for gaining wealth and seven hundred and fifty-fold for reaching high stations of influence and usefulness?

But the college appeals to loftier motives than are earthly ambitions. Every man is under obligation to his family, his country and his age to make the most of the talents committed to him. The formation of character is the supreme end of life. Next to character building, and indeed as an important factor in character building, education is the most important work in life. Get ready for the twentieth century, and for the ages which lie beyond. The aim of this book is to describe one of the many places where such preparation can be made.

Ι

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COLLEGE CAMPUS



WHITE SULPHUR SPRING AND MERRICK HALL
University Hall in the Background

Ohio Wesleyan University

Location

Long before the Ohio Wesleyan University was dreamed of, Delaware was famed for beauty and for health. The rolling ground, the mild climate and the healing waters made this spot the headquarters for rest and recreation of the Delaware Indians after they had been driven from their eastern home. The first white settlers soon learned that the fame of the sulphur springs rested not on Indian legend but on established facts. President Hayes, when visiting his old friends in Delaware, was accustomed to go each morning before breakfast to the White Sulphur Spring on the College Campus for a refreshing drink. He often pronounced this water the best in the land, and declared that the Sulphur Spring would make a fortune for the College, if the trustees would enclose it and employ a Barnum to

ENTRANCE TO COLLEGE CAMPUS

advertise its merits. Possibly his judgment was slightly biased by the fact that this was the spring of his boyhood, and also by the fact that at this spring young Hayes first met Lucy Webb, the first girl admitted to the College classes. Delaware was noted as a watering place, until its reputation as a health resort was swallowed up in its fame as a college town.

The City

Of about ten thousand inhabitants, located twenty-three miles north of Columbus, is very near the exact geographical center of Ohio. Railroads entering Delaware by different routes make it easy of access, while electric cars and lights, shady streets, good schools, flourishing churches and beautiful homes make it an almost ideal dwelling place.

The College Grounds

Embrace the fine, rolling Campus in the heart of the city, the beautiful Monnett Campus in the west end and the picturesque Observatory Park, forty-three acres in all.

Buildings

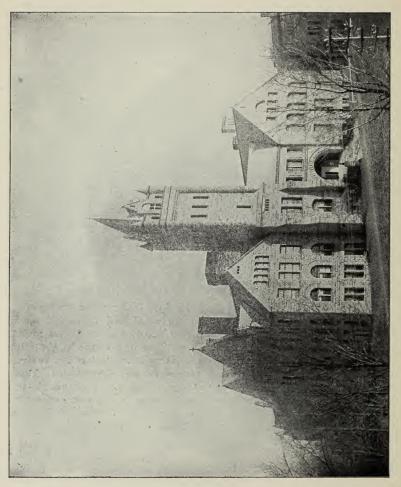
Thirteen substantial buildings, well adapted to their purposes, stand upon the College grounds. Our space permits a description of only the four latest additions to this stately group.

University Hall and Gray Chapel

The main building, was completed in 1893. It is worth a quarter of a million of dollars. It is a massive Romanesque structure, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and sixty feet in dimensions, four stories high, crowned by a stately tower one hundred and forty-eight feet in height. It unites under one roof the administrative offices of the University, twelve recitation rooms, six literary halls, lecture rooms and Gray Chapel. This Chapel, with its magnificent Roosevelt organ, has been pronounced the most spacious and beautiful college chapel in America. A noted educator who had visited the leading colleges in the United States and Europe pronounced University Hall and Gray Chapel the finest college building in the land.

The Astronomical Observatory

In Observatory Park, occupies the most commanding site in the city. It is a handsome pressed brick building, with a frontage of sixty-two feet, containing a transit room, clock room, computing and library room



and dome. The telescope contains a refracting glass nine and one-half inches in diameter, made by J. W. Brashear for exhibition at the World's Fair. Astronomical experts have pronounced it in clearness of definition superior to many noted glasses of twice its size. It enables the student to see a far larger number of worlds than could Sir John Herschel, who declared that 18,000,000 stars were within the range of his monster telescope.

The Slocum Library Building

Is the central structure in the College group. It is one hundred and fifteen by one hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions, built of the famous Bedford limestone, three stories high, and fireproof throughout. The stack room has an estimated capacity for 175,000 volumes, while the reading room, sixty by one hundred feet, finely lighted from above, is one of the largest and most beautiful college reading rooms in America. The classic design, superior materials, scientific appliances for light and heat and air, the fine facilities for preserving, classifying and cataloguing books, and the admirable reading room make the Charles E. Slocum Building a model structure for a university library.



ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

THE SLOCUM LIBRARY

Monnett Hall

The Home for Young Women is situated at a convenient walking distance from University Hall on a beautiful campus containing about ten acres. The building is a large brick structure, well furnished throughout.

In addition to a sufficient number of rooms or suites of rooms, to accommodate 225 young women, it contains library and reading room, gymnasium, assembly room, art studio, Y. W. C. A. hall, handsome parlors and three elegant literary society halls.

An elevator is provided, and is operated at such times as to remove, to a large degree, all necessity of climbing stairs.

Every room and corridor is furnished with steam heat and gas light. Hot and cold water are supplied on every floor.

A large beautiful dining room, with good service and nutritious and palatable food, supplements the other excellent appointments of this building.

Special mention is made of the very valuable donation of pictures recently made by Mrs. V. T. Hills, of Delaware, Ohio, and placed in the corridors and reception rooms of Monnett Hall. The young ladies come in o daily contact with representations of the very best works of the masters, which cannot fail to develop the taste for that which is purest and noblest in art.

In Monnett Hall the trustees have aimed to provide for the young women who attend the University a home, attractive, and yet free from cares and distractions that often attend home life. With this in view, nothing is omitted in equipment or furnishing that wisdom and experience demand. The first care is to preserve the health and to have all observe proper habits of living. Such regulations are in force as experience has shown to be essential to the best care of the body, to the most rapid progress in study, and to the highest development of character. In case of illness, the student is given at once the best medical attention and placed under the care of a competent nurse.

It is no occasion for boasting but rather a cause of profound gratitude that with from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty-five persons in Monnett Hall during the past sixteen years, there have been only a few cases of serious illness, and not a single death has occurred. This fact is the strongest evidence of the healthfulness of the location and of the good sense and care exercised alike by pupils and teachers. This remarkable record as to health is due in part, at least, to the out-dcor exercise

MONNETT HALL

in walking provided daily, and to the opportunities for scientific physical culture under an experienced teacher.

The social life is under the direct supervision of the preceptress, and subject to such restrictions as are deemed essential to render it safe and helpful. The receptions by the various college classes, and by the Christian Association, as well as the general receptions at stated intervals, are delightful occasions, and serve to bring teacher and pupil closer together and



CORRIDOR MONNETT HALL

to break the monotony of college life. Many of the most valuable and enduring friendships are formed here.

Teachers of culture, refinement and strong character occupy rooms in the various halls. They come in daily contact with the students in the dining room and elsewhere, and by example and friendly intercourse, exercise a most helpful influence in the moulding of their lives.

The moral and religious influences in Monnett Hall are most wholesome. The Young Woman's Christian Association maintains a very efficient organization, and together with Missionary Societies and Kings' Daughters' Circles, cultivates the practical as well as the spiritual side of Christianity. In the Hall may be found members of almost every branch of the Christian Church. No effort is made to interfere with church relations. But it is the constant aim to impress upon all that vital Christianity consists in "right being, right thinking, and right doing."

The expenses at Monnett Hall depend somewhat upon the studies pursued and the location of the room. The rooms are all well furnished, comfortable and suitable for study.

Room, board, heat and light cost from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per week.

For a regular literary course of study the tuition or scholarship fee is \$5.00 per term, and the incidental fee is \$12.00 per term. Extra tuition is charged for Music, Art, Elocution and Commercial studies. But the student who gives her time wholly to any of these special studies is not required to pay the fees named above.

For additional information in regard to Monnett Hall, or estimates of expenses for young women, address Prof. C. B. Austin.



History of the University

The College was first opened to students in 1844. At that time all the Methodist colleges in the United States had given to the world only 262 graduates. The Ohio Wesleyan University since its establishment has conferred scholastic degrees upon more than 2,600 persons. In addition to those who have completed the course, the University has furnished to some 18,000 young people direction and inspiration for the higher responsibilities of life. More than thirty per cent of the young men completing the College course have entered the Christian ministry; and they have rendered the church an aggregate service of more than seven thousand years. Between eighty and ninety graduates and students have entered the missionary field; more than three hundred graduates of the College have become lawyers: forty-six have become editors; nearly one hundred and twenty have studied medicine, while nine hundred more have completed the course in the Medical Department of the University; two score have become college presidents; one hundred and forty have become college professors, while hundreds more have become teachers in the public schools and academies. Adding to the labors of our graduates the services of the undergraduates in the public schools, it has been estimated that 25,000 years of teaching in the aggregate have been given to the world by those who have learned wisdom at the Ohio Wesleyan University. One hundred and fifty homes have been built up in which both the husband and the wife have graduated from the College—and the good work still goes on. Sixty of the University's grandchildren have been graduated; and great grandchildren are now enrolled in the dear old Alma Mater. When the College was opened in the basement of Elliott Hall, twenty-nine students offered themselves for enrollment—all from Ohio. The first teacher was so gratified at the numbers that he counted the students twice to make sure that his eyes were not deceiving him. Last year this same professor witnessed the enrollment of 1,400 students, from thirty-seven states and fifteen foreign countries. The Colosseum at Rome, consecrated to the destruction of human life, covers some six acres of ground, and is the most august monument of heathen civilization. The Ohio Wesleyan University boasts no Colosseum. But the aggregate floor space of all the buildings here consecrated to the promotion of Christian civilization slightly surpasses the space embraced by the most imposing ruin of the ancient world.

Departments of the University

The University embraces the following general departments:

Preparatory Department;
School of Business;
Art Department;
School of Music;
School of Oratory;
College of Liberal Arts;
Graduate Courses;
College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Preparatory Department

A person fifteen years old, of good moral character, and with sufficient knowledge to enter the classes organized, will be admitted to the Preparatory Department. In admitting students, the Principal learns by personal questions, but without formal examination, what preparation the candidate is seeking and what studies he can profitably pursue, and assigns him to classes accordingly. The Principal reserves the right of advancing the pupil or of placing him in lower classes, as his recitations reveal his needs. Any person holding a teacher's certificate can be admitted upon the same. Three years of preparatory work are now offered. Young people desiring a preparation for teaching can secure such special studies as they desire to pursue, while coming in contact with superior teachers and becoming familiar with the best methods of instruction. One can save time by entering our Preparatory Department, where he can pursue each study demanded for entrance to the College and where he is not required to pursue studies not needed for admission to the Freshman class. Besides, young people doing their preparatory work at Delaware enjoy many advantages of the University, associate with classmates moving toward the same goal, and feel the inspiration of college life.

The School of Business

Affords an excellent training for a practical career, and also opportunities for business training upon the part of those who are completing the college courses. It embraces courses in Bookkeeping, Banking and Business Practice, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Stenography, Typewriting and Correspondence, Penmanship and Telegraphy. The course of study

is equal to that offered by any modern business college, and the student in addition enjoys all the advantages of the University. This department has had a remarkably rapid growth under its present efficient Principal and his able corps of five assistants. Many students are here securing rapid preparation at small expense for successful business careers; while professional students are securing that practical training which will insure them the respect and co-operation of successful business men. The department is open throughout the year and students can enter it at any time. For special catalogue and full particulars address L. L. Hudson, A. M., Principal, Delaware, O.

The Art Department

Has been reorganized recently with a woman of European culture at its head, and with a superior assistant. It embraces classes in Drawing, Painting, Sketching, Wood-carving, China-painting, Tapestry-painting and Decorative Art. In 1895, Mrs. V. T. Hills, of Delaware, purchased for this department reproductions of some of the masterpieces of art which are of great value to the student. The thorough courses in History of Art offered by the College furnish the scientific principles for the appreciation of the fine arts and for the technical work of the Art Department. These opportunities make the connection of the Art Department with the University of inestimable advantage to art students. For further information send for catalogue.

The School of Music

Employs ten teachers, several of whom have secured their training in the great conservatories of Europe. The Director recently was unanimously elected a second time President of the Ohio State Musical Association. The students have an opportunity for broadening their technical training by literary culture and thus lifting this noble profession to a recognized position in the world of letters. The course of study is abreast of that of the most advanced schools in the land. In addition to elaborate technical courses in vocal and instrumental music, the theoretical and historical branches of music are also studied. The Euterpean Chorus, consisting of one hundred and fifty-five members, the College Glee Club, and the Conservatory Orchestra comprising thirty-four performers, offer young people rare advantages for the study and practice of music in concert. The fifteen-thousand-dollar Roosevelt organ is the finest in the state, while the Chapel itself forms one of the finest music halls in the land. Among the noted artists who have recently appeared before the students are Alexander Guilmant, Clarence Eddy, George E. Whitney, Mrs. Johnstone-Bishop,

Priscilla White, Ovide Musin, Edouard Remenyi, William H. Sherwood, and the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. For further information send for special circular to Prof. C. B. Austin, Delaware, O.

The School of Oratory

Under the charge of an experienced Dean and three able assistants. offers an extended and thorough course in all branches pertaining to the art of expression. The school seeks attainments rather than numbers. It confers its degrees only upon college graduates, thus maintaining a standard equal to the highest professional schools, a standard not maintained by any other school of oratory in the land. It aims to fit its pupils for the large and increasing demand for cultivated teachers of oratory in the schools and colleges of the land; and to prepare ministers, lecturers, elocutionists and lawyers for greater influence and usefulness in the higher walks of life. The instruction is given by principles which are applied from the first lesson, thus making the student's work practical throughout. All attempts to make form take the place of fact, and art the place of truth, are The exercises are prescribed for the purpose of freeing nature's avenues of expression and of enabling the student to present with clearness and grace and power the convictions which he holds. The close of the past session of the School of Oratory shows an enrollment of over 300 term class-students, the greater number of whom attended the entire year, making a catalogue record of 68 ladies and 92 gentlemen; total 160 names, not including the special private pupils. There were four graduates, two of whom had previously graduated from one of the most advanced of the eastern schools of oratory. One member of the class of '96 is a successful reader and teacher of oratory in the high schools of Ohio, and the other three have fine college positions as teachers of elocution and oratory.



College of Liberal Arts

Requirements for Admission to the Freshman Class

I. In the Classical Course

- I. Character.—All candidates for admission to any class or department of the University must furnish testimonials of good moral character. Students coming from other colleges must bring letters of honorable dismissal.
- 2. English.—The candidate will be required to pass an examination in English Grammar, Clark's Briefer Practical Rhetoric, and to write a short English essay—correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, division of paragraphs, and expression—upon one of several subjects announced at the time of the examination.
- 3. English and American Literature.—A fair knowledge of English and American Literature, such as Shaw's Manual or any other work of like character.
- 4. *History.*—Eggleston's History of the United States; Myers's Short History of Greece and the Eastern Nations; Allen's Short History of the Roman People; Myers's Mediæval and Modern History.
- 5. Mathematics.—Algebra: Olney's Complete Algebra, or Ray's Part II; Higher Arithmetic; Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry, with Original Problems.
 - 6. Geography.—Descriptive and Physical.
 - 7. Antiquities.—Ancient Geography; Mythology.
- 8. Natural Science.—Appleton's School Physics; *Gray's Botany, including the Analysis of fifty flowers; Walker's Physiology.
- 9. Latin.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Collar's Latin Prose Composition, Parts III. and IV.; Cæsar, four books of the Commentaries; Cicero, eight Orations; Vergil, six books of the Æneid, the Eclogues entire, and three books of the Georgics. The Roman pronunciation of Latin is adopted in the University.

The last six books of the Aneid may be offered in lieu of the Eclogues, Georgics, and four orations of Cicero.

10. Greek.—Xenophon's Anabasis, four books; Homer's Iliad, three books; Greek Grammar.

^{*}The candidate may offer Montgomery's History of England in lieu of the Botany.

II. In the Scientific Course

The first nine requirements for admisson to the Freshman Class, in the Scientific Course, are the same as in the Classical Course.

10. German.—Thomas's German Grammar; Bronson's German Prose and Poetry, entire; also three plays of Goethe or Schiller.

III. In the Literary Course

The first seven requirements (and Physiology under Section 8) for admission to the Freshman Class, in the Literary Course, are the same as in the Classical Course. Botany and Physics, under Section 8, are classed as Collegiate studies in this course.

- 7. Latin.—Latin Grammar; Collar's Prose Composition, Parts III. and IV.; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Cicero's Orations, four against Catiline.
- 8. German.—Thomas's German Grammar to Section 333; Bronson's German Prose and Poetry, to page 169.

Admission upon Certificates

The University furnishes blanks to the Principals of High Schools and Academies applying for them. When these blanks are properly filled, they show the amount and quality of the work done by a candidate for admission better than any single examination conducted by us. Hence such certificate will be accepted in place of examination, so far as the work in quantity and quality corresponds with the work required here. Advanced work done in other colleges is accepted in the same manner, if satisfactory to the professor in whose department the work has been taken.

It is difficult to tell a candidate in advance just when he can graduate, because the completion of the work required for the degree depends in part at least upon his natural abilities and his application. Any candidate for advanced work will be graduated just as soon as he completes the balance of the work required for the degree sought.

Courses of Study

A careful study of the four pages following shows that while the College offers a large range of electives, yet each curriculum presents a strong, well-rounded system of prescribed studies. All educators advise young people not to be in such haste in entering upon technical or professional studies as to neglect the foundations of culture. Following the conviction arising from many years of educational work, and reinforced by the judg-

ment of others, the Faculty of the Ohio Wesleyan University has not made provision for that superficial education which results from excessive specialization. It insists that the graduates of this University shall lay broad and deep the foundations of general culture. Upon the other hand, the University recognizes the desire of students who have decided upon their professions to select studies which will advance them in their preparation for professional careers. Again, elective courses enable students who have not decided upon professional careers to secure, along with their general studies, special training in those subjects for which they have tastes and talents. The student is expected to spend seventeen hours per week in recitations, and thus to complete seventeen term hours of work per term, fifty-one term hours per year, and two hundred and four term hours during the College course. The prescribed work, shown in the accompanying schedule, is divided into three general courses—Classical, Scientific and Literary. This prescribed work is often quite similar in the three courses. but the student is able to emphasize the differences in the courses through his selection of electives. The figures at the right of each study indicate the number of recitations per week. The study continues throughout the College year, unless the terms are mentioned. The various studies are designated by Roman numerals and letters, and may be referred to under the groups of studies in the catalogue, where they are fully described.



Parallel Courses of Study.

LITERARY.	REQUIRED.	I. LATINC. 5 II. ENGLISH A. 2, and B. 2 III. MATHEMATICS, TRIGONOMETRY. 4. 18t term only.	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES, I. Botany A and Physics A. 3 ELECTIVE.	I. Greek A. 5 II. German B. 3 II. French A. 3 V. I. HISTORY B. 3	2. HISTORYA. 3 VII. 1. ELOCUTION. 3 2. MUSIC. 3 3. ART. 3 VIII. MILITARY for young men. 2 GYMNASIUM for young women. 2
SCIENTIFIC.	REQUIRED.	I. LATIN A OF GREEK A. 3 II. ENGLISH A. 2, and B. 2 III. MATHEMATICS A. 4	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES, 1. Biology A. 5 2. Physics A and	Physiology A. 5 V. HISTORY A. 3 VII. ELOCUTION. 3 VIII. MILITARY for young men. 2	GYMNASIUM IOF young women.
CLASSICAL.	REQUIRED.	I. LATIN A OFGREEK A. 3 II. FNGLISH A. 2, and B. 2 III. MATHEMATICS A. 4	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES, 1. Biology A. 5 2. Physics A and	Physiology A. 5 V. HISTORY A. 3 VII. ELOCUTION. 3 VIII. MILITARY for young men. 2	GYMNASIUM IOF YOUNG WOMEN.

Parallel Courses of Study—Continued.

REQUIRED. REQUIRED.	LITERARY.	REQUIRED.	II. ENGLISH C. 2	V. HISTORY B. 2	EIBCTIVE	ELECTIVE.	I. LATIN A. 3	GREEK B. 5	II. FRENCH OF GERMAN. 3	III. MATHEMATICS A. 4 2nd and 3rd terms.	IV. PHYSIOLOGY A and	Physics A. 5	VII. ELOCUTION OF DEBATE, 3	VII. MUSIC of ART. 3	VIII. MILITARY for young men. 2	GYMNASIUM for young women.							
A A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	SCIENTIFIC.	REQUIRED.	I. LATIN B OF GREEK B. 3	2nd and 3rd terms.	II. ENGLISH C. 2		III. MATHEMATICS B. 5	ıst term only.	V. HISTORY B. 2	ELECTIVE.	I. HEBREW A. 3	I. LATIN C. 2	III. SURVEYING A. 4	2nd and 3rd terms.	IV. I. BIOLOGY. 5	2. GENERAL CHEMISTRY: 5	3. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. 5	4. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 5	5. Physiology. 5				
	CLASSICAL.	REQUIRED.	I. LATIN B OF GREEK B. 3	2nd and 3rd terms.	II. ENGLISH C. 2	II. GERMAN A. 3	III. MATHEMATICS B. 5	ıst term only.	V. HISTORY B. 2.	ELECTIVE.	I. HEBREW A. 3	I. LATIN C. 2	II. FRENCH A. 3	GREEK F. I	III. SURVEYING A. 4	2nd and 3rd terms.	IV. CHEMISTRY,	1. General Chemistry. 5	2. Analytical Chemistry. 5	3. Organic Chemistry. 5	VII. ELOCUTION OF DEBATE, 3	VIII. MILITARY. 2	

Parallel Courses of Study-Continued.

LITERARY.	REQUIRED.	VI. PSYCHOLOGY, 5	ıst term.	VI. SCIENCE OF RELIGION. 3	3rd term.	ELECTIVE.		I. LATIN OF GREEK. 3	II. FRENCH OF GERMAN. 3	III. MATHEMATICS, 4	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 5	V. HISTORY. 2	VI. MUSIC OF ART. 3	VI. LOGIC. 5	2nd term.	ETHICS. 5	3rd term.		VIII. MILITARY, 2.				
SCIENTIFIC.	REQUIRED.	II. FRENCH B. 3	1st and 2nd terms.	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 5	VI. PSYCHOLOGY. 5	ıst term.	VI. SCIENCE OF RELIGION. 3	3rd term.		ELECTIVE.	I. LATIN OF GREEK, 3	I. HEBREW B. 3	II. GERMAN. 3	III. CALCULUS. 4	2nd and 3rd terms.	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 5	V. HISTORY, 2	VI. LOGIC, 5	2nd term.	ETHICS. 5	3rd term.	VII. ELOCUTION and ORATORY. 3	VIII. MILITARY. 2
CLASSICAL.	REQUIRED.	II. GERMAN B. 3	ist and 2nd terms.	VI. PSYCHOLOGY. 5	ıst term.	VI. SCIENCE OF RELIGION. 3	3rd term.		ELECTIVE.	I. GREEK OF LATIN. 2					V. HISTORY. 2	VI. LOGIC. 5	2nd term.	ETHICS. 5	3rd term.	VII. ELOCUTION and ORATORY. 3	VIII. MILITARY. 2		

Parallel Courses of Study-Continued.

REQUIRED. VII. RHETORICAL CRITICISIS IST and 2nd terms. ELECTIVE. I. GREEK, HEBREW OF I., III. ENGLISH, FRENCH OF GILL ASTRONOMY. 3 IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 5 V. POLYTICAL ECONOMY. 3 IST term. VI. HISTORY OF MODERN PHYS. 6 IST term. PHILOSOPHY OF THEIS 2nd term.	CLASSICAL. REQUIRED. RHETORICAL CRITICISM. 1 ist and 2nd terms. ELECTIVE. GREEK, HEBREW OF LATIN. 3 RNGLISH, FRENCH OF GREMAN. 3	SCIENTIFIC. REQUIRED. VII. RHETORICAL CRITICISM. 1 ist and 2nd terms. ELECTIVE. I. GREEK, HEBREW OF LATIN. 3	LITERARY. REQUIRED. VII. RHETORICAL CRITICISM, 1 1st and 2nd terms.
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	FRISICAL SCIENCES: 5 POLITICAL ÉCONOMY, 5	IV. FOLITICAL SCIENCES. 5 V. POLITICAL ECONOMY. 5	IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 5 V. POLITICAL ECONOMY. 5
	m.	ıst term.	ıst term.
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3rd term.	m.	3d term.	3rd term,
V. HISTORY, 3		V. HISTORY. 3	V. HISTORY. 3
V. HISTORY OF ART,	OF ART,	V. HISTORY OF ART,	V. HISTORY OF ART,
I. Arch	I. Architecture. 2	I. Architecture. 2	1. Architecture, 2
2. Paint	2. Painting. 3	2. Painting. 3	2. Painting. 3
3. Scul	3. Sculpture, 3	3. Sculpture. 3	3. Sculpture. 3
V. LAW. 5		V. LAW. 5	V. LAW. 5
VI. SCIENCE O	SCIENCE OF RELIGION. 2	VI. SCIENCE OF RELIGION. 2	VI. SCIENCE OF RELIGION. 2
VII. ELOCUTIO	ELOCUTION and ORATORY. 3	VII. ELOCUTION and ORATORY. 3	VII. ELOCUTION and ORATORY, FINE
VIII. MILITARY. 2	V. 2	VIII. MILITARY. 2	ARTS OF MUSIC, 3
			VIII, MILITARY. 2

Graduate Courses

Our facilities for doing resident graduate work are not such as to warrant us in encouraging college graduates to come to us for general post-graduate instruction. In certain cases we mark out non-resident work leading to the master's degree for those who have done their undergraduate work, and whose general scholarship and capacity for study are such as to warrant their effort to secure advanced degrees. In no case do we grant the doctorate of philosophy for non-resident work. Our advice to graduates of our own and of sister colleges is to pursue their post-graduate work either in the better equipped universities of the East, or in European universities.

College of

Physicians and Surgeons

The Trustees of the University have taken the first step toward realizing the ideal of the founders of the institution by forming an alliance with this superior professional school. The Medical Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University is located at Cleveland, not at Delaware, because a college of medicine demands for its students the clinical advantages of a great city. These advantages in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons are so great as to lead enterprising students of other medical schools to complete their course in this College. The reputation of the members of the Faculty in the Medical College, the fine laboratories, the new building to be completed in 1897, the unexcelled advantages of the students at the Cleveland General Hospital with its free dispensary, the additional advantages in the City Hospital, the enthusiastic body of alumni, the intellectual, financial and moral standing of the citizens of Cleveland interested in the Medical School—all guarantee to those contemplating the study of this noble profession rare advantages in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. Through these advantages an increasing number of our alumni will qualify themselves more fully to walk in the footsteps of the Great Physician.

For special catalogue, write to the Dean, Charles B. Parker, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

Faculty

Of far greater importance than buildings and equipments are the teachers of a college. The former are only the tools; the latter are the workmen, receiving the finest material in the universe and developing talents and shaping character. The devotion of the members of the Faculty to the Ohio Wesleyan University has been marked from the beginning. Doctors Williams, McCabe, Merrick and Thomson gave the College its early fame. The eloquent President was soon called by the voice of the Church to more public but not to more important service. But the three pillars of the University remained unmoved by flattering calls to other colleges, and devoted themselves with unwearying diligence to the building up of the Ohio Wesleyan University and to the spread of Christian education throughout the world. Their half century of united labor as members of the same Faculty is without a parallel in the history of American colleges.

During the past few years especially the Faculty has been rapidly enlarged and strengthened. Ninety-four teachers are now employed in all the departments of the University. Many members of the teaching corps have recently studied in Europe. To the age, experience and tried ability of the older members of the Faculty, the new members have brought the enthusiasm of youth, the most recent advances in learning and the latest methods of instruction. The lecture, the library and the laboratory supplement the text-books. Ten departmental libraries have been opened recently; and the professors are placing in reach of the students the freshest literature upon every subject under investigation. More books have been purchased for the University during the last four years than during the preceding twenty years. Within the past five years the Trustees have doubled the number of professors and the equipments in science in the College; so that much special work is now possible, while the old-time standard of thoroughness in the classics and mathematics is fully maintained. The Department of History was reorganized in 1893, with largely increased equipments. The Department of Missions and Comparative Religions was opened in 1894. Candidates for the foreign field can now secure private instruction in six of the oriental languages. The Ohio Wesleyan University, which has more representatives in the foreign field and more foreign students within its gates than any other college in Methodism, now offers better facilities for studying the great religions and civilizations of the world than any other university in the state. As a whole, the Faculty is composed of strong teachers who foster scholarly ambitions and noble aspirations.

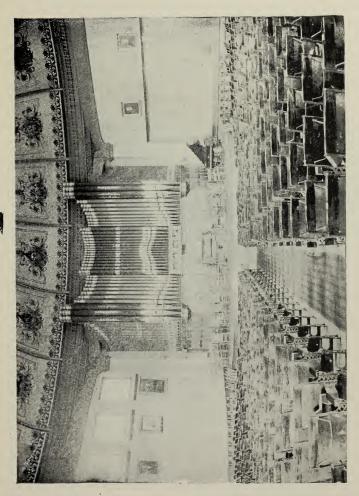
General Information

Religious Life

The University has held from the beginning that education demands the development of all one's powers-physical, mental and spiritual. The aim of all true education is to train young people for their future lives. Hence any college which does not distinctly aim at the moral and spiritual as well as at the mental and physical development of the students will fail to fit them for the highest usefulness and blessedness for time and for eternity. The Ohio Wesleyan University therefore has always aimed to promote an earnest, noble type of piety. A large majority of its students are church members. The chapel services, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the King's Daughters, class prayer-meetings, classes for Bible study and the annual revival services provide for the spiritual needs of the students, as the literary societies, lecture courses and art recitals minister to their intellectual and esthetic needs. The Day of Prayer for Colleges is a red-letter day in the College year. Religion in the University is natural and unaffected. Cant and hypocrisy are almost impossible in the healthy atmosphere of student life. The College constantly strives to develop a practical type of piety good for seven days in the week and for twenty-four hours each day. The constant presentation of such ideals is of priceless value to the young.

Physical Training

The record of our students for physical health and vigor challenges comparison. The Gymnasium affords good facilities for a limited number of students. The Athletic Field is one of the best in the country and affords fine facilites for base-ball and foot-ball practice. No system of physical exercise, however, can be compared with military drill for the development and preservation of the body. It develops a manly bearing and makes the body responsive to the will. An eminent physician has found by actual measurements of students in our Military Department such decided physical improvement that he regards systematic military drill in the open air and under the direction of a competent officer as of priceless moral and hygienic value. The Military Department is under the direction of a United States Army Officer, who, in addition to being a graduate of West Point, is a man of superior general culture and universally popular with the students. This department is open to all young men who desire to elect the course, but the work is not required of any.



Expenses at the College

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the expenses of a young person in college, because the cost of living varies with the habits, tastes and financial ability of people. Students, however, will not find Delaware an expensive city in which to live. The University furnishes no dormitories for young men. They board and room according to their own convenience and tastes. A few board and room in private families; the majority secure their table board in clubs, while some board themselves. The tuition and incidental fees for collegiate or preparatory work, or for studies in both departments, never exceed \$17.00 per term; while in most cases students purchase scholarships at such prices as bring their aggregate fees per term below that sum. This price includes all fees for regular instruction, but no fees for instruction in Music, Art, Oratory or the Laboratories.

The tuition and incidental fees are as low as those of any well-equipped distinctively literary institution in the state, while they are less than one-third as much as is charged by colleges of similar rank in the East. Those contemplating a college course can form some conception of their total expenses at the University, aside from the cost of clothing and travel, by the following itemized estimate of expenses.

•	_					_										
Incidental fee,	per term											 \$8	00 to	\$12	00	
Scholarship, pe															00	
Table board in	private far	mily,	per	w	eek			٠.				2	25 to	3	50	
Table board in	club, per	week										I	75 to	2	30	
Self board, per	week .											I	oo to	I	25	
Furnished room	ms for two	perso	ns,	ea	ch '	per	son	, p	er v	wee	k		25 to) [25	
Fuel, light and	l washing,	per t	erm	l								4	oo to	14	00	
Text-books, pe	er term .											2	oo to	10	00	
Laboratory fee	s, per tern	1.										3	oo to	6	00	
Literary Societ	ty fees, pe	r tern	1										25 to	I	75	

We know students who are boarding themselves and bringing their actual expenses at the College down to \$30.00 per term. Others boarding at clubs are bringing their expenses down to \$40.00 per term. We know others who are living better and spending more for books, entertainments, etc., whose expenses, without any apparent extravagance, are \$75.00 per term.

Advantages

It is vastly better to attend any school where there are earnest teachers and ambitious pupils struggling for an education than to remain unfitted for the work of the twentieth century. But there are varying values in

education as there are varying values in clothing or lands. The lowest priced goods are seldom the cheapest. To determine the value of institutions of learning, compare the original cost of an education with the value of the advantages offered by each. The chief cost of an education is not in the money which one pays for tuition, but in the value of the time spent at the college. You have only one youth in which to secure preparation for a lifetime of service to the world. Can you afford therefore, for the sake of a slight difference in tuition, to spend your golden years of preparation in a college destitute of the equipments necessary for educational work, and lacking in funds with which to command the ablest teachers, when a



MILITARY DRILL

slight increase in expenditures will secure the enjoyment of all the advantages which come from more than a million dollars in buildings and equipments and endowments?

But will not this same argument lead young people to seek older universities, where the tuition and the rates of living are much higher than at Delaware? Our students are securing as good results as could be secured in the East and yet at one-half the expense. Three of our students recently completed graduate courses at Yale, where they were brought into competition with graduates from the leading colleges in the land. Yet two of our three graduates secured special recognition based upon scholarship. Seven of our graduates were enrolled in Harvard recently, four of whom secured special recognition for their scholarship. Five of our graduates have recently studied at Johns Hopkins in competition with three hundred graduates from the leading colleges of the land. Three of them won fellowship of \$500 each offered to the twenty best students in the department. Five of our graduates completed the theological course in Boston University recently in

a class of forty-six. Our five representatives secured two of the four honors awarded on graduation day. The Theological School of Boston University and Drew Theological Seminary have recently established fellowships for foreign study. Our graduates have won nearly half of these fellowships, although they number less than one-tenth of the students in these schools. It was such facts as these which led President Hayes to remark that he was familiar with the great colleges of the land, and that he believed the Ohio Wesleyan University and Oberlin had the cream of American students.

Although the classes are divided into relatively small sections for recitations yet the large attendance at the University awakens enthusiasm



THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE

and secures a broad testing of one's powers such as only numbers can ensure. Again, students are in attendance at present from eighty-six out of the eighty-eight counties in the state. The number, the distribution and the close fellowship of the graduates are of inestimable advantage to a young man planning to engage in a profession or to enter upon a public career in Ohio. While the University has always fostered scholarship, she has remained in touch with the great outside world. Our eleven literary societies lead our students to discuss the problems of the day. For fifteen years the University has been associated with ten of the leading colleges of the state in oratorical contests. The practical cast of our College life, together with the advantages of the School of Oratory, have enabled our

representatives to win seven out of these fifteen contests against the field. During the last few years our students have listened to lectures or addresses by such teachers as Professors White of Harvard, and Raymond of Princeton, and Bowne of Boston University; by such college presidents as Bascom and Raymond and King and Rogers and Warren; by such representatives of other lands as Doctors Gracey and Scott and Thoburn of India, Butler of Mexico, and Drees of South America; by such preachers as Foster and Warren and Fowler and Payne and Stalker; by such lecturers as Conwell and Dixon and Graves, Booker T. Washington and Gunsaulus; by such statesmen as Sherman and Gordon and McKinley; by such reformers as Parkhurst and Woolley and Miss Willard. As Demosthenes was inspired to eloquence by listening to the speeches of Isaeus and Isocrates, so the young people at Delaware have been awakened to successful effort by listening to the masters of the age during their student lives.

We cannot close without urging two considerations upon the young American. First, not the least of the inspirations in the life struggle comes from college friendships. The charm is of its kind and has no fellow. By it, one may keep in touch with thinkers, moral giants, and seers with widened vision. Fill your eve with the glorious work that Oxford has wrought in the unfolding of England; or that Cambridge has won through her gifted children; or that Harvard and Yale and our own Ohio colleges have gained in American history from the names of those who delight to bless the memory of college days. Back of Gladstone at Oxford were Eliot, martyr for parliamentary liberty, and Pym, Hampden, Locke, Wesley, Butler and Peel. Back of Macaulay at Cambridge were Cromwell, Newton and Milton, and the undergraduate filled his soul with the achievements of the noble men whose names adorned the rolls of his Alma Mater. The class spirit never dies out while, as at old Miami, such names as Harrison, Walden, Halstead and Gray still lift the little class out of the ordinary and stir to nobler deeds its surviving members.

In our turn, we covet for you the distinction which very many of our graduate host have won. Science, politics, journalism, reform, education, and religion lift the proud finger to the names of Dolbear and Conklin, of Fairbanks and Hoyt, of Mendenhall and Edwards, of Gunsaulus, Thomson, Woolley and Wheeler, of McDowell, Mansell, Thirkield and Crooks.

Second, unless we mistake the signs of the times, there dawns a day which will force upon us a most exacting struggle. It is not for us to brush it aside. What signal advance the race is to organize, and what master stroke our own land is to supply, we may not say; but of one thing we are assured: that the direction of affairs will be assumed by disciplined minds and hearts. Too much is at stake to allow options to the capricious incompetence of novices. The Higher Education will lead off in the future as it has

in the past whenever the race has fronted a crisis. The Higher Education achieved the conquest of England under William of Normandy, and became a godsend to the English people. It was the Higher Education that unified the English in the fourteenth century, when Wyclif and Chaucer taught England her tongue of melodious energy with which to order the march of later ages. The Higher Education swung Germany out from the sinister paternalism of the papacy into the free activities of adult life. The same power lifted Scotland up among the princes of thought. Not otherwise was it when the Oxford students of the last century helped God turn a corner in human history. Higher Education aroused and then leagued Germany against foreign oppression in the early days of this century; it trained a new band of leaders under Cavour and Mazzini for the unification of Italy; it shook Bulgaria free a generation ago and made a nation out of waning hopes and shuffling officialism. It has done no less for us many times over.

Nor is its work done. It is to set the true standard of might. The one-fifteenth of-one-per-cent-man—for that is the proportion of college men to the whole population—is to do the hard and high tasks of coming days. The small is to lead the huge. History is to repeat itself in the coming glories of the Higher Education. You will not fail to apply the true criterion of power when you think of Athens, which may be covered with the finger tip, or of Judea, the tiny fulcrum upon which a divine lever was laid for the uplift of whole ages, for Pericles and Plato still eye the world from the little city of Greece, and David and his Greater Son still calm the world's tumults from the mountain town between the river and the sea. Not size but worth, not extent of land, but trained character are wanted. When one asked where Italy was six centuries ago, the answer came: "Under the hood of Dante!" Higher Education is to be the hood of America for the twentieth century.

Line up with the leaders! Fill your soul with the ambition of the great Cambridge college youth, and may you be "inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."







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